The Annual Meeting at Ascot Heath-A Magnificent Display.

Royalty, Beauty, Fashion and the People Represented in Great Force.

EXCITING EVENTS ON THE TURF.

The Ascot Stakes Won by Organist, the Gold Vase by Marie Stuart, and the Prince of Wales' Stakes by the Earl of Dartrey.

LONDON, June 8, 1875.

The annual race meeting at Ascot Heath commenced to-day. FINE WEATHER AND A BRILLIANT ATTENDANCE. The weather was favorable and the attendance

of spectators upprecedentedly large. Among the distinguished visitors were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess Christian, the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and other members of the royal family.

THE GREAT EVENTS OF THE DAY. The programme included seven events, the principal of which were the Ascot Stakes, a handicap for all ages; the contest for the Gold Vase, given by Her Majesty, and the Prince of Wales Stakes, for three-year-olds.

RACE FOR THE ASCOT STAKES.

For the Ascot Stakes ten horses started, the winner being Mr. R. C. Vyner's bay colt Organist, who last year won the Gold Vase, and who was ade the favorite at 2 to 1 immediately before the race. Mr. Saville's Lilian, who was rated at 12 to 1, came in second, and Mr. Barclay's Bertram, with 10 to 1 against him, third. CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

The following are the conditions under which the race was run :-

The Ascot Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 forfeit and only 5 if declared, with 500 added for the winner and 100 for the second; the third received 50 sovs. out of the stakes; winners extra; once round, starting at the distance post; about two miles; closed with 42 subscribers, 14 of whom paid 5 sovs.

The nighest weight accepting being 116 lbs., it was raised to 124 lbs., and the others in proportion.

THE RACE FOR THE GOLD VASE.

ran, was won by Mr. Merry's five-year-old chestnut mare Marie Stuart, Carnellon running second and Kaiser third. The following is a summary of the events:-

The following is a summary of the events:—
The Gold Vass, given by Her Majesty, adjed to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each. weight allowance and winners extra; two miles.
Mr. Merry's ch. m. Marie Stuart, 5 years, by Scottish Chief, dam Morgan in Faye. 1
Sir A. de Rotnschind's b. c. Carnelion, 3 years, by Lecturer, dam Tourmain. 2
Mr. H. Saville's b. n. kaiser, 5 vears, by Skirmisaer, dam Regina, by King Tom. 3

BACE FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' STAKES. The Prince of Wales' Stakes brought out a field of twelve, and was the most interesting contest of the day, including, as it did, the Repentance colt, who ran third for the Derby, and who was the favorite at 3 to 1; the Bay of Naples, Balfe, The Earl of Dartrey and other runners in the great Epsom race. Mr. Saville's colt, The Earl of Dartrey, against whom 14 to 1 was laid before the start, came in first, followed by The Bay of Naples, who was second, and Balle, who came in third, the favorite being sixth.

THE BETTING against the second and third horses was 9 to 2 against The Bay of Naples and 12 to 1 against

SUMMARY OF THE EVENT.

The Prince of Wales Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, half loriest, with \$1.000 added, for three-year-olds, coits to carry 122 los., fililes 117 lbs., winners extra, maidens allowed seven lbs.; the second received 200 sovs., and the third 100 sovs, out of the stakes; new course, about one mile and five jurious of the stakes. searces; new course, about one mine and any in longs; closed with eighty-one subscribers. Mr. H. Saville's b. c. The Earl of Darrier, by The Earl dam Rigolboche. Mr. W. S. Cartwright's b. c. The Bay of Naples, by Macaroni, dam Faitwater. Prince Soltykon's br. c. Baire, by Plaudit, dam Roberts

Lord Falmouth's b. c. by Macaroni, dam Re-......

THE IRISH-AMERICAN RIFLE MATCH. IRELAND PREPARING FOR THE NATIONAL RECEP-

TION TO THE AMERICAN SHARPSHOOTERS. DUBLIN, June 8, 1875. The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued the invita-

American rifle teams on the evening of the cay of the international shooting match. MASONIC COMPLIMENT TO THE AMERICANS.

The Masonic body will also entertain the American riffemen. IRISH TORYISM SLIGHTLY SPITEPUL

The Evening Mail expresses its satisfaction that there will be no Fenian element among the American visitors. AMERICAN VISITORS TO THE IRISH CAPITAL

Many Americans have already engaged apartments in Dublin for the time when the match takes place.

THE AMERICAN FLAG ABROAD.

LONDON, June 8, 1875. The United States steamship Alaska has arrived

at Cuxhaven. BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, June 8, 1875. The Mark Lane Express of this week, in its review of the breadstuffs market, says in Great Britain cooler weather and more rain are wanted. On the Continent frosts and drought have caused a general advance in prices of from one to three

shillings. The London market is as dull as ever. ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 8, 1875. The weather throughout England to-day is fair. FIRE IN RUSSIA.

A POPULOUS TOWN COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY A CONFLAGRATION.

LONDON, June 8, 1875. The town of Morshansk, on the right bank of the river Tana, Russia, has been entirely destroyed by

It had a population of 20,000, and contained three churches and several manufactories and raw mills.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVEN-TION.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. June 8, 1875. The annual convention of the Protestant Epis-copal Church in this diocese opened here to-day. Bishop Clark's twentieth annual address shows the confirmation of 411 persons during the year. During the twenty years he luid the corner stones of thirteen churches and consecrated fourteen. From number of communicants has increased from 2,256 to 5,307.

HERE'S A GRAND IDEA.

The New York Herald urges that the Confederate soldlers "re invited to visit Bunker Hill. Upon that sacred ground the men of the North and South can solemnly renew their pledges of fidelity and faith and dispel the last remaining loubts of the war. Such an offer as we have saggested would be received with enthusiasm in the South, and we have no doubt that the response of per soldiers and statesmen at Bunker Hill would electrify the North."-Memphis Appeal.

THE SCHILLER.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE. ] TWO BODIES RECOVERED NEAR THE SCENE OF THE WRECK OF THE UNFORTUNATE STRAM-

LONDON, June 8, 1875. Two bodies have been recovered from the water near the scene of the wreck of the steamship Schiller. They are the remains of persons who were lost when the unfortunate

vessel went down. ONE BODY IDENTIFIED.

that of Mrs. C. Kloenhammer, of Detroit, Mich. A CLEW FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE

One of the bodies has been identified as

OTHER. The other is the body of a gentleman who

had the letters "D. O. H." engraved on a scarfpin.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, June 8, 1875. A grand banquet is to be given here to-day to Ca I Schurz by the American residents of Berlin, the members of the Diet and the professors of the Berlin University.

A COBDIAL REUNION OF GERMANS AND AMERI-CANS.

BERLIN, June 8-Evening.

The banquet given to-night in honor of Hon. Carl Schurz was attended by eighty gentlemen, of whom about forty were Americans.

Mr. Thompson presided, and proposed the toasts to the German Emperor and the President of the

United States.

Ex-senator Schurz toasted Germany and America, and made speeches in German and English. He was repeatedly cheered.

A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY PRESENT. Among the distinguished persons present were Herren Benningsen, President, and Loewe, Vice President of the Prussian House of Deputies; Bemuth, Vice President of the Chamber of Peers; historian; H. Kreissmann, the Consul G neral of the United States, and several members of the

THE RESTLESS MINERS.

THE STRIKE AND TROUBLE IN THE WYOMING COAL FIELD-A PERSONAL WARFARE THREAT-ENED-UNBEASONABLE DEMANDS.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 8, 1875. It is to be very much regretted that affairs in the Wyoming coal nelds begin to assume a vindictive instead of a pacific aspect. Both of the parties in the unreasonable conflict between capital and labor here seem to have exhausted their stock of forbearance and patience, and it appears as if the fight is to become one of retaliation and aggression rather than a struggle of endurance. The miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company have latterly manifested a disposition to transform the contest against a reduction of wages into a somewhat personal wariare upon the President of the Corporation, Mr. Charles Parrish, and it can hardly considered unnatural or unreasonable if that gentleman is found retorting upon his antagonists in about the only way which he has position and power to render effective. A large majority of the idle miners are in arrears for rent and consequently exposed to the ejectment laws of the Commonwealth. The strike has progressed well into the sixth monta, and while the strikers are cailed upon to take heed as to what they shall eat or drink and wherewithal they shall be clothed, nor to bother themselves about how they shall be

nor to bother themselves about how they shall be sheltered from the elements there seems as little likelihood of the deadlock being opened as there was on the 1st day of Jahuary last.

DREAMS OF IDLENESS.

Their dreams of ideness, nowever, are soon to be rudely disturbed. The company to-day lays aside the policy of forecarance and concession to adopt one imore congenial with the spirit of the occasion. It has been determined that those who will not work themselves nor allow others to work can no longer occupy the property of the company, toward whom they display since a disposition of unrelenting hostility. To that end notices have been served upon a large number of the engineers of the strike to vacate the company houses within ten days from date. This will bring matters to a head in the most speedy manner, and may lead to a conflict between the striking miners and the civil authorities. This cutting of the Gordian knot of our coal troubles is pretty sure to cause a very general surring up of the lettractable elements, but it appears to be the only feasible way of cetting out of troubles is pretty sure to cause a very general stirring up of the intractable elements, but it appears to be the only feasible way of getting out of the difficulties. Those in a position to be fully acquainted with the facts in the case assert with the greatest confidence that this district is and has been kept in prolonged and uninterrupted dileness by a compartitively few discontented miners, who, it is beheved, are under pay to maintain the present condition of things as long as possible. An effort is now to be made to rid the community, if possible, of that dangerous class, and thus afford the thinking and more moderate miners an opportunity to decide the question with their employers by a fair expression of their sentiments through the onlint; a mode, it is claimed, which has been thus far denied them by their more active and designing leaders.

A DISCOURAGING PROSPROT.

The prospect list how is not particularly en-

them by their more active and designing leaders.

A DISCOURAGING PROSPRET.

The prospect just now is not particularly encouraging, and, berhaps, the proposed experiment is of rather doubtful utility, but the incubus upon a most important industry must be removed at some hazard or other. Success, at the best, in this being only expediency.

SCHEYLKILL COUNTY.

Affairs in Schuykkil county are watched with considerable interest by all classes, and it is said that it work is resumed there the strike here will disappear like dew before the sun. People generally are praying that the present demoralization and stagnation in business may be lifted from them and will so continue to pray.

ponticians as well as lawyers. The opinion was given in response to a request made by the Grand Jury, before whom a case was brought by the District Attorney under the Civil Rights bill. After reciting the provisions of the last three amendments to the consultation, and after alluding to the celebrated slaughter house decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Neilson

preme Court of the United States, Judge Neison proceeded:—

THE OFINION.

I call your attention to this case for the reason that several distinguished selected district impres and one entitled distinguished selected district impres and one entitled the several district impres and one entitled the several district impression that the several district impression and the presentation of a similar question, have considered that the interpretation by the United States Supreme tours of this first section of the fourteenth amenument is a judgment against the constitutionality of the law ander const.eration, and have, therefore, given a negative reply to the question projounned. With great respect for the opinions of these majors, I cannot assent to their conclusions, and while I have no sympatily with this simil of Congressional legislation and business that the alse government about punish all wrong or outrage of this character committed within its simils, still I thruk, when race, coor, naivity or religious or political build under the exercise of the power of congress under this amendment. The objection urged against such a law is that it seeks to punish in the federal courts are not all the projection of certain privileges which pertain to take ordinary offences against persons of any race be beings to state governments. They were created for the pursual to state governments, and your offences against persons of any race be beings to state governments, and your of an entisonable and grantees equality of an entisonable of efficient particles of the mission of individuals who deprive any person of the enformment of individuals who deprive any person of the enformment of the rights of citizenship and legal equality solely on account of room the leasers' government and are under us projection. It will be conce of I think that sace legislation making it an offuce to white persons and normalized file ex-

lative power under the constitution as it stood before the recent amendments was mily discussed, and it was decided that within the grant of power to congress for purnoses of ienisation it may seed any proper means of effecting the object in view and may adopt any which might be appropriate and which were conductive to the end. Applying the reasoning of the Conrt to this case, where the express bower to enforce the crovisions of the amendment is given in the fifth section, it seems to me that Congress can legislate, even though a State had passed no obnoxious law, and may also, advance of such enactments as it may deem suitable and necessary, remedy the evil against which this amendment proposes to gand. If the opinion in that case correctly represents the extent of Congressional legislation the power of Congress can be exerted directly to put down all outrace or discrimination on the part of intividuals when the motive criticates only in race or color. I do not deem it necessary at this time to more fully discuss this question. The law, in my opinion, is constitutional.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1875. A BOARD OF APPEALS APPOINTED IN THE PEN-SION BUILDAU.

The Commissioner of Pensions has selected from mong the ablest clerks in his bureau the follow ing gentlemen to compose a Board of Appeals :-Joseph Lockey, Deputy Commissioner, as chairman; J. L. Penneman, George Ewing, E. M. Dawgon, J. B. J. Ryan, and Dr. N. F. Graham as medical adviser. The duties of the Board will be to carefully review all claims rejected, to consider and decide upon all cases submitted to them wherein a difference of opinion exists between the examiners and revisers, and to consider such other matters as may from time to time be referred to them by the Commissioner, their action in all cases to be subject to his approval.

THE MAILS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

The Postmaster General has received no direct information from President Hinckley declining to allow the postal cars to run over his tracks on the limited express. Inasmuch, however, as the cars were not permitted to be attached to the train yesterday he will make the request of Mr. Hinckley that such permission be granted. DISHONEST CLERKS IN THE BOSTON POST

OFFICE. Mr. Weld, who was arrested in the Boston Post Office last week for robbing the mails, is the eighth clerk arrested in that office during the present year by Special Agent Field, against all of whom there was abundant proof of guit.

PORTIONS OF THE SCHILLER'S MAIL RECEIVED AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

There were received at the Post Office Department to-day and designated to the Dead Letter Office two packages containing a portion of the correspondence sent out in the mail from New York on the Schiller, which was wrecked on the Scilly isles. They were received in such a damaged condition as to render it impossible to ascertain to whom they were addressed, the addresses being almost entirely obliterated by the sait water. The envelopes were broken and torn, in most instances having become almost pulpy. Several of them contained photographs, and in one of the packages were two sheets of parchment headed, in large capital letters, P. P. IX." The contents were written in Latin and in the left hand lower corner was a red seal, containing a portrait of the Pope. Most of the letters were written in European languages.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

DECISIONS BY THE COURT OF COMMISSIONERS WASHINGTON, June 8, 1875. In the Court of Commissioners of the Alabami Cinims to-day the following business was trans-

In connection with case No. 74, for the loss of the ship Elisha Dunbar and her outfit, the following judgments were rendered, with interest at low per cent from the date of her destruction, September 18, 1882;—In Javor of William Watkins for \$3,550; — Jones, \$2,699, William Watkins, executor, \$4,690; George Dunbar, \$1,85; Ann Dunbar, \$1,90; George D. Watkins, \$7,30; Benjamin Ellis, \$190,750; and the Court further awarased to the owners of the ship the sum of \$4,505,00, with interest from the 18th of September, 18-24, as the catch of said ship up to the time of her destruction, including the pay of officers and men, which sum is to be received and distributed by the said owners according to law among the respective partness entitled thereto for property on board the Elisha Dunbar. acted :-

In case No. 79, Benjamin F. Keeth, of Worcester, Mass., Eigment for \$571 45, with interest. In case No. 189, William H. Whiting, of Washington, In Case No. 189, William H. Whiting, of Washington, I. C., Juigment for \$779 92, with interest from Novem-er, 1562 In case No. 169, William H. Whiting, of Washington, D. C., in Igment for \$779 28, with interest from November 12, in Igment for \$779 28, with interest from November 12, in case No. 162, Mary A. B. Hotohkiss, administratrix, indement for \$446 50, with interest from May 3, 1868. In case No. 604, k. samuel Perry, et al., of New York, indement for \$1,272 51, with interest from July 19, 1864, in case No. 169, Van triden & Co., of New Urleans, indement for \$1,272 54, with interest. In case No. 203, eorge W. Brown, judgment for \$273 40, with interest from April 17, 1863. In case No. 507, Charles—of Lyon, Mass., judgment for \$489, with interest from June 14, 1863. In case No. 222, William H. Dailey, of New York, judgment for \$3,702. In case No. 212, William H. Dailey, of New York, judgment for \$3,702. In case No. 218, U. is. Dudley, judgment for \$2,661 15.

in case No. 222, William H. Dalley, of New York, judg-ment for \$3.702.

In case No. 218, U. H. Dudley, judgment for \$2.661 in,
The trial of cases upon the calendar was resumed, com-mencing at case No. 191:—Henry T. Walte vs. the United
Nates, with which was grouped case No. 613, Airfied T.
Small vs. the United states and No. 615, Enos B. Soule
et al. and suemitted upon the testimony and oral argu-ment of counsel, William L. Putham for complainant
and J. A. J. Creswell for the government.

Gase 194, E. R. Wagner, complainant, vs. The United
States, case 273, Patrick O'Dwyer vs. The United States,
and case 129, Estate of Seligman & Leopold vs. the
United States, all in coancetion with losses on board the
Electric Spark, were submitted upon the testimony,
William is, Low for complainant and J. A. J. Creswell
for respondent.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1875. The Secretary of the Treasury has made the fol-

A penal duty of 1:0 per cent on omitted commission charges is to be acided to the involce value. Payment of hospital dues is a condition precedent to the entry or documenting of vessels of the finite states. Wheat being specially provided for by name in the arin, such provision is held by the department to include all descriptions of the article, brespective of the uses for which the same may be intended.

Only one per cent is to be retained for the use of the United States on the amount of all drawbacks allowed on refined sugars exported on and after March 3 less.

last.
Paintings imported for religious societies are dutiable.
Gum ammoniae is to pay a duty of twenty per cent ad
valorem.
Goods the product of a country east of the Capetof
Good flope, imported, exported and reimported from a
country west of said tape, are liable to a discriminating Affairs in Schuylkill County are watched with considerable interest by all classes, and it is said that it work is resumed there the strike here will disappear like dew before the strike here will disappear like dew before the sun. People generally are praying that the present demoralization and stagnation in business may be litted from them and will so continue to pray.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.

JUDGE NELSON, OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DECLARES THE CONSTITUTION-ALITY OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.

WINONA, Minn., June 8, 1875.

Judge R. R. Nelson, of the United States District Court, now in session here, to-day rendered an opinion affirming the constitutionality of the Supplementary Civil Rights law, which is believed to be the first adjudication in this direction by a federal judge. As Judge Nelson has been a life-long democrat his emphatic opinion produces no little astonishment among ponticians as well as lawyers. The opinion was

districted with the present demoralization and the present call to be drawn the present call to be designating the place or places in steamers in which decignating the place of stowed upon routes where the constantiation and appearance is no called or stowed upon routes where the signature of stowed in the steamers in which designating the place or places in steamers in which designating the place of stowed upon routes where the signature of stowed in the steamers in which designating the place of stowed upon routes where the signature of stowed in the steamers in which designating the place of stowed upon routes where the signature of stowed upon routes where the signature to steamers in which designating the place of stowed upon routes where the signature of stowed in the call of the states the department of the code.

Goods in warehouse exported and reimported are to be treated as new importance.

Goods in warehouse exported and reimported are to be treated as new importance.

Goods in warehouse exported and reimported are to several control of the souds.

Goods in warehouse dry. Cans made of imported zinc are entitled to a drawback

MURDER IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1875. At a late hour last night in the northern part of this city, George Washington killed James Johnson by splitting open his head with an axe. Drunken-ness and jealousy are assigned as the cause of the deed. Both parties are control.

CRUELTY ON SHIPBOARD.

CAPTAIN MOODY, OF THE SHIP ALEXANDER M'CALLUM, SENTENCED, FOR CRUELTY TO SEAMEN, TO THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT. BALTIMORE, Md., June 8, 1875.

In the United States District Court to-day, before Judge Giles, in the case of Captain Moody, of the snip Alexander McCallum, on trial for inhuman treatment and cruelty to his men, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Judge Giles sentenced Captain Moody to three months' imprisonment the City Jail and a fine of \$800 and costs. The McCallum belongs to Thomaston, Me., and recently made a voyage from England to Callao, thence to the Guane Islands, and thence to Battimore, arriving here a few weeks ago. When the case was before Commissioner Rogers, on pre-immary examination, it was represented that the treatment of the crew by the calitain and mates on the voyage from England to Callao was so tyrannical and crue! that sixteen of a crew of twenty-two deserted on arrivial at Callao, and it was charged that the death of one man was caused by the ill treatment be received. It was difficult to procure seamen in place of the deserters, and all that could be got were eleven boys, not able to perform the duty required of them. The evidence before the jury was that the men were subjected to indescribable crueffices, and all that could be got were eleven boys, not able to perform the duty required of them. The evidence before the jury was that the men were subjected to indescribable crueffices, and all that could be got were heating plus and ropes, and otherwise tortured. It is said that a ter the ship cast anchor in the lower harbor here the mates were paid off and left for parts unknown. costs. The McCallum belongs to Thomaston,

## WEST POINT.

The Military Academy as It Was and as It Is.

A GRAND REVIEW OF THE CADETS.

Revelations by the Board of Visitors.

WEST POINT, June 8, 1875. For the first time since the examinations opened we have had what may be called a bright day. and that fact alone has put a new phase on the several books of the hotels. Empty plazza chairs have not been the feature, and groups here and there of pretty and, of course, chatry girls hobnobbing with the officers have given an air of general enjoyment to the place that is quite refreshing, because so unexpected. There is one thing noticeable, however, about the Point this year, and that is it has not come up to past years

THE QUALITY OF ITS VISITORS.

In saying this, of course, I only refer to the translents; for, come what will, the majority of the permanents, if not always of the crême de la erême of society, are pretty well off in the thus able to make quite a display of good clothes and good manners. Still there is none of the old dash and snap in the place, the rush and luss on the road of fine equipages. In fact, thus far I have not had a glimpse of a private "turn out," although it is certain that when the season is at its height Cozzens' Hotel, where all the grand people who mean to stay come, there will be not a few. The late Mr. Eloridge and several others of our wealthy New York merchants were always years ago, in the summer a brilliant part of West Point life in this respect, and, strange as it seems to most people, there were at one season actually four fours-in-hand. And actually what a dash they did out as they rode up the road at evening parade time, and, swinging into the side out skirting the northern end of the plain, drew up into line as the band began to play the corps out on the green with the lively notes of "The Dashing White Sergeant," awaking the echoes far and near. And then, to add to the scene, were the crowds that lined the pathways in front of the officers' quarters, awaiting with movements of impatience the arrival of the corps into line, set off by groups of officers in their gay uniforms, standing on the sidewalk to the rear-a pretty backing to a pretty But things are different now. evening parade is just as pretty a thing as ever to see, and the band plays as evening parade is just as pretty a thing as sweetly as ever, the hills are as green and old Fort Put as gravely grand, percaed as it were on the tree tops; but there is not the same rush of the lair sex to parade when the drums beat, or the sume flutter and excitement, ind nom and the buzz of confused voices as the cade is come tramping down from the barracks on the double quick, as in the long are. The parade seems to be considered a very solemn affair now by the visitors that here and there line the walks of an evening, and most of them appear to think that they must be solemn too. It is all on account of the absence of pretty young ladies in knoodly numbers, and toat's the long and the short of it.

Somehow the usual run of visitors do not appear to be aware that the drive to Fort Montgomery is a very pretty one, nordered its whole length along by grand old trees that even on the hottest day only allow enough of the rays of "old Soi" to steal through the leaves to give nint of his presence. If it were well patronized it might be put in much better condition. Then, again, it has a great attraction; for after driving about two miles one comes to a turn-off, lanc-like road, which, when followed carefully in its zigzag course downward to the river's edge, there looms up an o'd weather-beaten house as of old, with great piles of cord wood surrounding it like a castie's walls, and nearby in the fiver a lazy sloop or schooner, apparently and incrementously takes passage tor New

the river a lazy sloop or schooner, apparently awalting until the wood gets up of its own accord and unceremoniously takes passage for New York. There, too, as you get up the tottering stoop, was lying in the sun a dog that looked for all the world like the dog that did sentinel duty at the old doorway tuirty years age. And this quaint old place is the caste of Benny Havens, and there the old man still reigns suprame, though no longer a tavern keeper after the cadet heart. Benny is westing his nincles, and "already" begins to show, as he quantily remarks, the signs of age. We lorget old landmarks and old frends nowadays quite easily, and he is no exception to the rule, for I do not believe any of the generals made famous during the war, and who were cadets when he was a man over the mindle age, ever think of cabing upon him even once during their stay during the summer here. Grant is said to have done so once, but railed to recognize in the old face that of the weather-beaten man who, with sleeves rolied up, doled him out a glass of—water, probably the full three fingers. But Grant may have been wise in prefending not to have much of a recollection of Benny's place, as in the days of its prime the cadet who went there fan the risk of an ignominious dismissal. And Grant never, some of his frends say, was a breaker of any law that was easily proped. the river a lazy sloop or schooner, apparent awaiting until the wood gets up of its own accorsome of his friends say, was a breaker of any law

of an ignominous dismissal. And Grant never, some or inis lifenus say, was a breaker of any law that was easily droken.

VASSAR MEMORIES AGAIN.

To-day, or lather this evoling, there was held a grand review of the canets by the Secretary of war, after which there was a battainon drill. And such a drill! If only some of the New York minuta regiments could have witnessed it! It was quite noticeable that the gris, whether they ever saw Yassar or not, kept off the grass and stood clear back to the first sidowalk as the cadets inarched by in review, lest in an angry moment, feeling now they had been worsted (in Vassar's opinion), they should suddenly swing round by "lours" and get even. But they did not, and a gri who stood bravely near the edge of the grass, and who was talking Vassar at the time with a lenow bright-eyed one, tantailizingly remarked, "They didn't dure." Yet! am not so safe they would have showed lear if they had been allowed to charge after drepping their muskers to make use of their natural side arms only. By the war, there is much of the gris and boys are even now shardening their pencils again.

An active working Board.

pected in print serealier, for some of the gris and boys are even how sharbening their pencils again.

An active working board.

If there ever was a Board of Visitors that paid less attention to the "Juss and Jeathers" business than the Board now here does and which worked harder to find out just what is what, the records cannot show it. General Butler, Congressmen Creamer and Robertson. Professor Giman and the rest, are doing all they can to make so thorough an investigation into the workings of every department of the government here that no mind, will be left wanting to make every one persect in its operation. To do this requires work an i hard, vigitant work. They have thus far brought to light some queer things which will, according to the way the Board talks, call for reform.

For instance, they find that the Surveyor buys grapes, berries and the like for a grapery on the garrison side of the river which to conse.—\$500 a year worth at that. They discovered that it is a rule of long standing that everything is soid to the cadets at ten percent increase on the cost. This is a rule of long standing that everything is soid to the cadets at the percent increase on the cost. This is done it is claimed to give the post a fund out of which to pay for the repair of buildings. Indeed, the new commissary building, which cod 312,000, was built from proceeds of this land. This percentage business, being an extra charge on the cadets, they contend is simply an outrage. In order to get another fund for a certain purpose it was decided here once to rake the price of washing of

was decided here once to raise the price of wasding of

THE CADETS! WHITE PANTS

from four to seven cents. This they believe is another policy that should not be. They flud great fault with the dirt of and the dirty way in which work is done in the kitchen, and with the fact that there is only one waiter at table to every four cadets. Just think of that, ye codege boys in New York. Another matter on which they will express a decided opmion at the proper time is that the polatoes that may be used way into the summer were purchased last October! One of the Board told me that he entered the kitchen to-day and found a man peeling potatoes and most of them were actually rotten. Shill another matter of complaint is that \$1,000 worth of butter was purchased as long ago as November.

In the matters of study a majority of the Board seem to have come to the conclusion that there are too much mathematics and mineralogy and geology, and that more attention ought to be paid to the study of English. One of the Board remarked to me, in speaking on this subject, that in a majority of cases in the army an officer who may be an exceedent military man caunot write what is called a good let er in English or make the most ordinary after-dinner speech.

The Board is evidently not to follow in the footateps of frevious Boards who seemed to consider it their bounden dity to speak highly of everything simply because they never feat to work with vigor to find out the real state of affairs at the Academy. Attending parades and reviews is a very pleasant duty for any Board of Visitors, but it is not its entire duty.

THE MATHENATIONAL GAME.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Princeton University nine defeated the New Haven nine yesterday at Princeton by a score of INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORMAL INVESTIGATION OF PROFESSOR MARSH'S CHARGES TO BE MADE-COMMISSIONER SMITH ON THE BECENT NEGOTIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1875. Secretary of the Interior to-day verbally askel Professor Marsh to prepare written charges of what he had to bring against the department in its conduct of Indian affairs, to which the Pro fessor replied by asking him to make the request officially in writing, which at the moment he declined, stating that it seemed unnecessary. Since then, however, as Professor Marsh has not complied with the demand made of him, and has had ample time to do it, in order that the fact may go to the record, there is reason to believe that Commissioner Smith will prevail on Secretary Delano to make the request in writing.

Professor Marsh will prepare

GENERAL WRITTEN CHARGES, not only as affects Dr. Saville, the Red Cloud agent, but other officials, and even some of the Western delegates. This will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, who will ask that either a sub-committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners or a special commission shall be appointed to investigate thoroughly all charges made and to report upon it. Commissioner Smith declares himself very anxious that this investigation shall be made and that if there is anything wrong he wants to know it. The re port when made will be called for at the next session of Congress

THE LATE NEGOTIATIONS. Commissioner Smith says that he does not regard the late efforts made in the attempted Indian negotiations as influres, as they have been represented. He feels that some progress has been made in the regulation of the new line of Nebraska and that it will be accomplished. So ia: as the Black Hills and the other matters discussed are concerned he contends that some good has been done with the northern bands of the Sloux, as they have gone home with considerable matter for thought, likely to result in serious action or their part, which will do something toward the general solution of the Indian problem.

THE RECENT RAID IN NEERASKA-PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE SIOUX-THE OBJECTS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED. WASHINGTON, June 8, 1875.

The Sioux have perhaps lost one friend in Con gress. The horses that were driven off yesterday by a raiding party of the Sioux in Nebraska be longed to the ranch of a prominent Eastern republican Congressman who has hitherto been an earnest friend of the Indians.

The commission to be appointed by the President to visit the Sioux Indians, it is understood, will be announced to-morrow. Bishop Hare dechines to be one of the commission, though the compliment of tendering the office will be made. Bishop Whipple, Rev. Mr. Hinman, and J. S. Cot lins, post trader at Fort Laramie, are mentioned as likely to constitute the government representatives in one of the most important transactions which has taken place for years. The scope of THE INSTRUCTIONS

of the Commissioners is as follows :-First-As the territory in Nebraska north of the Platte River belongs to unceded Indian territory, which includes the hunting ground in the northwestern part of the State, bounded on the south by the Niebrara River, the Commissioners will endeavor to negotiate for the relinquishment of all the uncoded territory in Nebraska, as well as the right to hunt on the Smoty Hill fork of the Republican River, in Kansas. This, if accomplished, will give to the United States lawful and andisputed possession of all the territory in Nebraska and Kansas.

Second-This concession made would leave the permanent reservation, as at present defined, in Dakota, about which there is no dispute. But that part of the reservation in Wyoming, east of the summit of the Big Horn Mountains, is regarded by the government as unceded territory, the same as in Nebraska. The Indians, however, claim that the treaty of 1868 secures the territory to them, the same as in Dakota, the latter being the permanent and the former the hunting ground so long as buffalo are found within the boundaries, which boundaries include the samous Black Hills. The Commissioners, therefore, are instructed to secure the right of the government to construct a road, which shall be kept open and free from rese vation or limitation, beginning at the southeastern point of Wyoming Territory and running in a northwest direction to Tongue River, in Montana, a branch of the Yellowstone River; this road to be kept fifty miles east of Fort Fetterman, fifty miles cast of Fort Reno and fifty miles east of Fort Kearney. Third-To obtain a relinquishment of all the ter-

ritory west of the summit of the Big Horn Mountains included in the reservation in Wvoming. Fourth-To negotiate for the purchase of so much of the Black Hills as may be found containing gold.

The importance of these instructions does not appear as they are thus indicated by the Secretary of the Interior. The President is convinced that if there are VALUABLE MINERAL LANDS

in the Sloux reservation they a e in Wyoming, on the eastern slope of the Big Horn Mountains, the summit of which is the dividing line in the Territory of Wyoming of their reservation; and as the question of ceding or reinquishing a portion of the reservation is of the greatest imporfance to the peace of the frontier it has been deemed advisable to make the effort at once and not await future developments.

It will also be seen that only so much of the Black Hills as may be found suitable for mining purposes will be purchased. The right of way through Wyoming to the northern boundary and the cession of all the lands and rights in Nebraska and Kapsas are regarded as of secondary importance to the sale, for a consideration, of the mining lands in Wyoming.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

DECISION AS TO SENATORS PRIEST AND PROC-TOR-THEIR ELECTION CONFIRMED. CONCORD, June 8, 1875.

Upon the assembling of the Senate this morning the President announced that the opinion of the Supreme Court, touching the matter submitted to them by resolution as to the elegibilty of Mesers Priest and Proctor to hold seats in the Senate, had been received. The opinion was read and ordered to be entered upon the minutes. The Court declines to pass opinion upon the action of the Governor and Council in the matter as a completed not performed in the discharge of the express duty required of the Executive Department by the constitution and madamental law, holding that such opinion could have no greater weight than the criticism of one oranch of the government upon the action of a co-ordinate branch. Passing any further consideration of the Executive action in the matter, the Court assumed that Messrs, Friest and Proctor receives the proper credentials and summons to assemble with the other ten Senators and take the prescribed on his of office, thereby becoming The Court declines to pass opinion upon the action for received the proper credentials and summons of assemble with the other ten Senators and take the prescribed oachs of office, the recov becoming Senators subject to the constitutional authority of the Senate as final judges of the qualifications and elections of its members. It appearing that the Senate had passed upon their qualifications and pronounced them duit elected and qualified, their action became final and there could be no appeal; otherwise there would have been some provision in the fundamental law of the State for some other court or tribunal by quo warranto, mandamis or other process to revise the action of the Senate. The Court was, therefore, of the opinion that when the Senate adjudged Messra, Priest and Proctor duly elected Senators their faction was final and conclusive as to their right. The opinion was based on the assumption that at the time of the action of the Senate a constitutional quorum was present. The opinion is signed by Chief Justice Cushing and Associate Justices Ladd and Smith.

In reply to the resolution of the House request.

Lage and smith.

In reply to the resolution of the House requesting the accision of the Justices of the Superior Court as to the constitutional authority of the Governor to issue summones to appear as Senators to Messrs. Priest and Proctor, the Justices sent a communication to the House of Representatives this afternoon deciling to give a decision on that point, on the ground that it would be an illegal interference by one branch of the government with another, and without constitutional precedent.

ment with another, and presented this morning by the precedent.

The opinion submitted this morning by the States on receipt of the price.

States on receipt of the price.

States on receipt of the price.

PINTURESQUE AMERICA—PUBLISH D BY D. AP PUBLISH D BY D. AP PUBLISH of the controversy which has prevented the organization of the Legislature is considered satisfactorily ended. The seceding republican Senators re-

turned to their scats this afternoon, and the Senate concurred with the Rouse in notifying the Governor that both branches were organized and

ready for business.

The flours passed a resolution fixing to-morrow for the election of a Governor, but the Scuate refused to pass a similar resolution and laid if on the table. This strengthens the belief that a question as to the possibility of legality electing an Executive will be raised.

THE WAR IN CUBA. "

CARLOS GARCIA AT THE HEAD OF A FORCE OF BANDITS-BOWDYISM THE BESULT OF POPU-LAR COMMOTION.

HAVANA, June 3, 1875. Carlos Garcia, the famous bandi', who was pardoned by General Concha, has again made his escape and taken up his old profession. It is reported that he has enlisted ten nighwaymen nuder his banner and that he has become a terror to all the peaceful country people. BOWDY SALUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR OF CARDENAS

The Governor of Cardenas, Colonel Adriani, who commanded the Cardenas volunteers, was hooted on his arrival from the campaign by his own men. on his arrival from the chimpage by his own men. He was serenaded by a crowd of rowdles and only escaped bodily harm through the inter energy of the Captain of the Port, who succeeded with difficulty in quieting the mob. The solele a demanded their ray in gold, which demanded course, could not be entertained, as the \$2,000,000 borrowed some time ago from the Spanish Bank of Hayana had already been expended.

The Governor was relieved on the 27th ult. by Colonel Aguire. Colonel Aguirre.

THE AMERICAN SCHOONER MARY CHILTON.

SUSPICIOUS ACTION OF THE CREW IN THE DE-SERTION OF THE VESSEL.

BAVANA, June 3, 1875, The schooner Mary Chilton was not seized for having arms and ammunition on board, as previously reported by telegraph. She was deserted by her crew, for what motive is not yet known, and abandoned, in fine weather, eighteen miles from land. No tidings have as yet been heard of her Cap-

tain.

VERY GRAVE SUSPICIONS AGAINST THE CREW,

There are sus icross of foul play on the part of
the three men who came on shore and were arrested by the authorities. The veset is now
laying at Funta de Cartas, awaiting the action of her owners.

No further particulars have been received up to the time of sailing of the steamer City of Mexico from in a port for New York.

BELLA WILLIAMS A DECEIVER.

BARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 7, 1875. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Your police report in to-day's issue represents woman named Bella Williams as being drunk and

disorderly and claiming to be the wife of the Post disorderly and claiming to be the wife of the Post-master at Barry town.

Mrs. Withams was a servant in my family for eight months. She leit my employment on Friday morning, 4th inst., well dressed and with a considerance sum of money in her possession.

I am sorry to know she is in trouble; yet my wife, who is at my side, objects to my offering the sympathy or protection of a husband. Very truly sympathy or protection of a husband. Very truly asympathy. R. G. MARTIN, Postmuster, Earrytown.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours. in comparison with the corresponding date last rear, as Indicated by the thermometer at Hud-nut's Pharmacy, Herand Building:—

1874. 1875.

3 A. M. 72 55 3:30 P. M. 96 78
6 A. M. 70 54 6 P. M. 38 71
9 A. M. 79 64 9 P. M. 46 64
12 M. 85 68 12 P. M. 80 68
Average temperature peterday 64

Average temperature resterday 64

Average temperature posterday 64

Average temperature posterday 85

1818

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elegantly conceived Summer Bar for gentlemen has a delictionally cool sound. It is extremely light in weight and presesses all the qurities of excellence to secure to it the title of the involve of the second. KNOX'S, If Broadway, or in his Pitta Avenue Hotel. DESHLER'S PILLS ARE THE BEST AND SAFEST

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